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* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

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NEWS	2	NOV 21	CAS patent coverage to include exemplified prophetic substances identified in English-, French-, German-, and Japanese-language basic patents from 2004-present
NEWS	3	NOV 26	MARPAT enhanced with FSORT command
NEWS	4	NOV 26	CHEMSAFE now available on STN Easy
NEWS	5	NOV 26	Two new SET commands increase convenience of STN searching
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NEWS	7	DEC 12	GBFULL now offers single source for full-text coverage of complete UK patent families
NEWS	8	DEC 17	Fifty-one pharmaceutical ingredients added to PS
NEWS	9	JAN 06	The retention policy for unread STNmail messages will change in 2009 for STN-Columbus and STN-Tokyo
NEWS	10	JAN 07	WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced Japanese Patent Classification Data
NEWS	11	FEB 02	Simultaneous left and right truncation (SLART) added for CERAB, COMPUAB, ELCOM, and SOLIDSTATE
NEWS	12	FEB 02	GENBANK enhanced with SET PLURALS and SET SPELLING
NEWS	13	FEB 06	Patent sequence location (PSL) data added to USGENE
NEWS	14	FEB 10	COMPENDEX reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	15	FEB 11	WTEXTILES reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	16	FEB 19	New patent-examiner citations in 300,000 CA/CAPLUS patent records provide insights into related prior art
NEWS	17	FEB 19	Increase the precision of your patent queries -- use terms from the IPC Thesaurus, Version 2009.01
NEWS	18	FEB 23	Several formats for image display and print options discontinued in USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS	19	FEB 23	MEDLINE now offers more precise author group fields and 2009 MeSH terms
NEWS	20	FEB 23	TOXCENTER updates mirror those of MEDLINE - more precise author group fields and 2009 MeSH terms
NEWS	21	FEB 23	Three million new patent records blast AEROSPACE into STN patent clusters
NEWS	22	FEB 25	USGENE enhanced with patent family and legal status display data from INPADOCDB
NEWS	23	MAR 06	INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB enhanced with new display formats
NEWS	24	MAR 11	EPFULL backfile enhanced with additional full-text applications and grants

Serial No.: 10/565542_C

NEWS 25 MAR 11 ESBIODBASE reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 26 MAR 20 CAS databases on STN enhanced with new super role
for nanomaterial substances
NEWS 27 MAR 23 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with more than 250,000 patent
equivalents from China

NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:06:36 ON 23 MAR 2009

=> file caplus, cheminformrx

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.22	0.22

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:07:08 ON 23 MAR 2009

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FILE 'CHEMINFORMRX' ENTERED AT 15:07:08 ON 23 MAR 2009

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=> s metal? (2w) sodium (3w) dispersion (3w) agent

L1 0 METAL? (2W) SODIUM (3W) DISPERSION (3W) AGENT

=> s disperson (3w) agent

L2 0 DISPERSON (3W) AGENT

=> s (dispersion or dispersing) (3w) agent

L3 40493 (DISPERSION OR DISPERSING) (3W) AGENT

=> s l3 (s) (metallic (3w) sodium)

L4 1 L3 (S) (METALLIC (3W) SODIUM)

=> d l4 ibib abs

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:782880 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:155980

TITLE: Upgrading waste lubricating oils to valuable products

AUTHOR(S): Heeres, Erik; Klapwijk, Hilde; Voncken, Rob
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Stratingh Institute, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Groningen, 9474 AG, Neth.
 SOURCE: NPT Procestechologie (2002), 9(4), 21-23
 CODEN: NPPRA2; ISSN: 1380-3638
 PUBLISHER: Uitgeverij Industriële Pers
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Waste lubricating oils often contain more than 50 ppm organic halides and are considered as dangerous chemical waste. The organic halide content can be reduced to levels below 50 ppm by treating the waste lube oil with metallic sodium dispersed in hot paraffin oil. In this way, the waste lube oil is upgraded to fuel oil. In this study, the process parameters were determined to establish the conditions for optimum production at industrial scale. Expts. in a semi-com. pilot plant showed that redns. of the organic halide content to levels below 50 ppm is well possible and demonstrated that this technol. allows for the (economic) production of fuel oil from waste lube oil on larger scale.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> s l3 (s) sodium
 L5 2190 L3 (S) SODIUM

=> s l5 and (butanol or propanol or ethanol)
 L6 81 L5 AND (BUTANOL OR PROPANOL OR ETHANOL)

=> s l6 and (toluene or (ethyl (w) benzene))
 L7 10 L6 AND (TOLUENE OR (ETHYL (W) BENZENE))

=> d l7 1-10 ibib abs

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1462304 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:152228
 TITLE: Preparation of macroporous and highly crosslinked styrene-divinylbenzene resins for removing retained drugs from blood
 INVENTOR(S): Guo, Xianquan; Yu, Jie
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tianjin Sahachol International Trade Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 11pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 101088600	A	20071219	CN 2006-10087444	20060612
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2006-10087444	20060612

AB The title adsorption material is highly crosslinked and macroporous styrene-divinylbenzene adsorption resin prepared by copolymn. and addnl. crosslinking reaction, and is used special for removing retained drugs

from narcotic blood. The title process comprises: (1) copolymn. of Et styrene or Me styrene monomer and divinylbenzene crosslinking agent in the presence of pore-forming agent, initiator (benzoyl peroxide and/or azodiisobutyronitrile), and dispersing agent (polyvinyl alc., gelatin and inorg. salt sodium chloride or magnesium sulfate), and (2) addnl. crosslinking reaction in the presence of swelling agent, reactant (nitrobenzene, dichloroethylene or carbon tetrachloride), and catalyst (zinc chloride, aluminum chloride, ferric chloride or tin tetrachloride) to give the title product. The pore-forming agent is toluene, xylene, Et acetate, Bu acetate, n-heptane, butanol, C15-18 alc., liquid wax, gasoline, and/or kerosene. The title process further comprises treating the adsorption resin with collodion-ethanol solution to have a collodion thickness of 3-5 μm for surface modification. The title adsorption resin, as light yellow or golden un-transparent spherical particles, has a particle size of 0.6-1.2 mm, sp. surface area of 680-820 m^2/g , average pore size of 8.0-20.0 nm, pore volume of 0.48-0.56 mL/g , and porosity of 0.52-0.62%. The title adsorption resin has good pore structure, adsorption performances and blood compatibility.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:542660 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:516404

TITLE: Method for manufacturing water emulsion of triazophos
INVENTOR(S): Wei, Fanglin; Zhu, Guonian; Li, Jun; Dai, Jingui; Xu, Qunhui

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zhejiang Xinnong Chemical Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 11pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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CN 1961674	A	20070516	CN 2005-10117621	20051107
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2005-10117621	20051107

AB The title water emulsion contains (by%) triazophos 25-50, emulsifying agent 5-15, stabilizing agent 1-4, cosolvent 0-10, dispersing agent 0-2, thickening agent 0-3, antifreezing agent 0-4, and water as bal. The emulsifying agent can be castor oil polyoxyethylene ether, styryl Ph polyoxyethylene ether, styryl phenol formaldehyde resin-ethylene oxide copolymer, polyoxyethylene nonyl phenol ether, styryl phenol formaldehyde resin-ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer, glycol glucoside stearate, Me glucoside stearate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate, calcium dodecyl benzene sulfonate, and ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block polyether. The stabilizing agent can be epoxidized soybean oil, epoxy chloropropane, Me propanediol, Bu glycidyl ether, and Ph glycidyl ether. The cosolvent can be n-butanol, isobutanol, n-octanol, n-pentanol, toluene, and xylene. The dispersing agent can be sodium naphthalene sulfonate condensate, ultra-high mol. weight polycarboxylic acid derivative, sodium lignin sulfonate, and sodium salt of maleic acid-acrylic acid copolymer. The thickening agent can be xanthan gum, magnesium aluminum silicate, sodium CM-cellulose, and polyvinyl alc. The antifreezing agent can be ethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol 400, propanediol, glycerol,

isopropanol, and urea. The water emulsion can be used for preventing *Chilo suppressalis*, *Tryporyza incertulas*, *Sesamia inferens*, aphid, *Tetranychus cinnabarinus*, etc. with the advantages of low pollution to environment, good stability, and low cost.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:237215 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:332498
TITLE: Synergistic insecticide composition containing rotenone and cyhalothrin and its application
INVENTOR(S): Xu, Hanhong; Hu, Shan; Luo, Shi; Yin, Jinhua; Jiang, Nan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): South China Agricultural University, Peop. Rep. China; Dongguan Research Center of Agricultural Science
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 12pp. CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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CN 1918995	A	20070228	CN 2006-10122242	20060919
CN 100399902	C	20080709		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2006-10122242 20060919

AB The title insecticide composition is composed of rotenone 0.1-10, cyhalothrin 4.0-30.0 and addnl. adjuvant to 100%. Adjuvant can be solvent, emulsifying agent, cosolvent, stabilizer, antifreezing agent, dispersing agent, thickening agent and/or filler. Solvent is xylene, toluene, benzene, acetone, methanol, ethanol, butanol, etc.; emulsifying agent is benzylphenol polyoxyethylene ether, calcium sulfonate, dibenzylphenol polyoxyethylene ether, α -methylbenzylphenol polyoxyethylene ether, calcium dodecyl benzene sulfonate, Tween-80, etc.; cosolvent is cyclohexanone, Et acetate, pyrrolidone, DMF, etc.; stabilizer is aminobenzoic acid, p-nitrobenzoic acid, castor oil, etc.; antifreezing agent is glycol, propanediol, glycerol, polyethylene glycol, sorbitol, etc.; dispersing agent is polyvinyl alc. and/or gum arabic; thickening agent is sodium CM-cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and/or polyvinyl alc.; filler is kaolin, talc, diatomite, silicon dioxide, quartz, etc. The insecticide composition can be prepared into emulsifiable solution, microemulsion, emulsion in water, wettable powder, etc. The inventive product has advantages of synergistic insecticidal effect, long lasting time, and being friendly to environment, and can be used for controlling vegetable pests, especially *Phyllotreta striolata*.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:237210 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:332497
TITLE: Synergistic insecticide composition containing emamectin benzoate and fipronil
INVENTOR(S): Xu, Hanhong; Hu, Shan; Luo, Shi; Yin, Jinhua; Jiang, Nan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): South China Agricultural University, Peop. Rep. China; Dongguan Research Center of Agricultural Science

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 11pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1918994	A	20070228	CN 2006-10122244	20060919
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2006-10122244	20060919

AB The title insecticide composition is composed of emamectin benzoate 0.5, fipronil 2.0 and addnl. adjuvant to 100%. Adjuvant can be solvent, emulsifying agent, cosolvent, stabilizer, antifreezing agent, dispersing agent, thickening agent and/or filler. Solvent is xylene, toluene, benzene, acetone, methanol, ethanol, butanol, etc.; emulsifying agent is benzylphenol polyoxyethylene ether, calcium sulfonate, dibenzylphenol polyoxyethylene ether, α -methylbenzylphenol polyoxyethylene ether, calcium dodecyl benzene sulfonate, Tween-80, etc.; cosolvent is cyclohexanone, Et acetate, pyrrolidone, DMF, etc.; stabilizer is aminobenzoic acid, p-nitrobenzoic acid, castor oil, etc.; antifreezing agent is glycol, propanediol, glycerol, polyethylene glycol, sorbitol, etc.; dispersing agent is polyvinyl alc. and/or gum arabic; thickening agent is sodium CM-cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and/or polyvinyl alc.; filler is kaolin, talc, diatomite, silicon dioxide, quartz, etc. The insecticide composition can be used for controlling vegetable pests, especially *Plutella xylostella* and *Phyllotreta striolata*. The inventive product has advantages of synergistic insecticidal effect, low application dosage, retarded resistance generation, low production cost and being friendly to environment.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:237206 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:332496
 TITLE: Synergistic insecticide composition containing avermectin and diafenthiuron
 INVENTOR(S): Luo, Shi; Xu, Hanhong; Hu, Shan; Yin, Jinhua; Jiang, Nan
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dongguan Research Center of Agricultural Science, Peop. Rep. China; South China Agricultural University
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 9pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1918993	A	20070228	CN 2006-10122243	20060919
CN 100399900	C	20080709		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2006-10122243	20060919

AB The title insecticide composition is composed of avermectin 10, diafenthiuron 3.0 and addnl. adjuvant to 100%. Adjuvant can be solvent, emulsifying agent, cosolvent, stabilizer, antifreezing agent, dispersing agent, thickening agent and/or filler. Solvent is xylene, toluene,

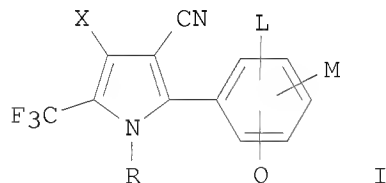
benzene, acetone, methanol, ethanol, butanol, etc.; emulsifying agent is benzylphenol polyoxyethylene ether, calcium sulfonate, dibenzylphenol polyoxyethylene ether, α -methylbenzylphenol polyoxyethylene ether, calcium dodecyl benzene sulfonate, Tween-80, etc.; cosolvent is cyclohexanone, Et acetate, pyrrolidone, DMF, etc.; stabilizer is aminobenzoic acid, p-nitrobenzoic acid, castor oil, etc.; antifreezing agent is glycol, propanediol, glycerol, polyethylene glycol, sorbitol, etc.; dispersing agent is polyvinyl alc. and/or gum arabic; thickening agent is sodium CM-cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and/or polyvinyl alc.; filler is kaolin, talc, diatomite, silicon dioxide, quartz, etc. The insecticide composition can be prepared into emulsifiable solution, microemulsion, emulsion in water, wettable powder, etc. The inventive product has advantages of synergistic pesticidal effect, no residue, low toxicity and being friendly to environment, and can be used for production of anti-pollution vegetables.

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:237182 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:332495
 TITLE: Arylpyrrole insecticides and their applications for controlling agricultural and horticultural pests
 INVENTOR(S): Ni, Jueping; Xu, Shangcheng; Wan, Qin; Wang, Xiaojun; Zeng, Xia; Huang, Chunxia; Hou, Huamin; Jia, Wei
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jiangsu Pesticide Research Institute Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 12pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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CN 1918987	A	20070228	CN 2005-10041557	20050822
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2005-10041557	20050822
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	146:332495		

GI



AB The invention relates to arylpyrrole compound (I, wherein R is H or C1-C4 alkoxyl; X is Cl or Br; L, M and Q are H, Cl, Br, I, F or C1-C4 halogenated alkyl, resp.). The arylpyrrole insecticide contains arylpyrrole compound and carrier. The carrier is composed of dispersing agent (naphthaleneformaldehyde sodium

sulfonate or naphthaleneformaldehyde sodium lignin sulfonate) 0.1-2, stabilizer (α -butyl- ω -hydroxy-epoxyethane-1,2-epoxypropane block copolymer or epoxyethane and 1,2-epoxypropane block copolymer) 0.5-5, suspending agent (magnesium aluminum silicate or artificial argil clay) 0.1-1, thickening agent xanthan 0.01-5, anticoagulant (propanediol or ethylene glycol) 5-15, defoaming agent 1, preservative (glyceryl monocaprilate, cosmetic antiseptic C1 or C2) 0.05-0.3% and addnl. water. The carrier may be composed of emulsifying agent Tween-80 8-20, stabilizer 0.5-5, anticoagulant 5-15, defoaming agent 1 and addnl. water or organic solvent (xylene, toluene or ethanol) to 100%. The arylpyrrole insecticide is applied by spraying plant, soaking seed and/or mingling with soil at arylpyrrole concentration of 0.1-1000 ppm. The insecticide has advantages of good pesticidal effect and simple preparation process, and can be used for controlling Lepidoptera, Homoptera, Diptera and Tetranychus truncatus, etc.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:605757 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:98024
 TITLE: Insecticidal pyrethroids emulsion in water and its preparation
 INVENTOR(S): Zhu, Jianmin; Liu, Zhaobin; Dong, Zhenpeng; Zhong, Chonggang
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Liaoning Oxiranchem Group Limited Company, Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp. CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1784971	A	20060614	CN 2004-10096847	20041208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2004-10096847	20041208
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 145:98024			

AB The pyrethroid emulsion in water is composed of pyrethroid insecticide (such as fenpropathrin, deltamethrin, beta-cypermethrin, tetramethrin and fenvalerate) 1-30, solvent 1-30, emulsifying agent 1-12, dispersing agent 1-3, antifreezing agent 1-5, thickening agent 0.1-3 and addnl. water to 100%. The emulsifying agent is alkylphenol polyoxyethylene ether, castor oil polyoxyethylene ether, phenethyl phenol polyoxyethylene ether, phenol aldehyde resin polyoxyethylene ether, fatty alc. polyoxyethylene ether, polyoxyethylene fatty acid and its derivs., and/or calcium alkyl benzene sulfonate. Dispersing agent is Span, Tween, phosphate, sulfate and/or polyvinyl alc.; antifreezing agent is glycol, propanediol, glycerol, polyethylene glycol, isopropanol, butanol, ammonium sulfate, sodium chloride, calcium chloride and/or urea; thickening agent is aluminum magnesium silicate, polyacrylate, hydroxymethyl cellulose, xanthan, sodium acrylate; solvent is methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, isohexanol, isobutanol, cyclohexanone, acetone, 2-butanol, tri-Bu phosphate, Et acetate, DMF, dimethylaniline, benzene, toluene and/or xylene. The insecticide is prepared by mixing pyrethroids with emulsifying agent, solvent and dispersing agent to obtain oil phase, mixing antifreezing

agent, thickening agent and water to obtain water phase, dropping water phase into oil phase under stirring at high speed to obtain pyrethroids emulsion in water.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:148266 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:337303
TITLE: Preparing highly absorbent resin from waste polystyrene
INVENTOR(S): Xu, Bin; Li, Li; Shen, Jian; Wei, Shaohua; Zhou, Ninglin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nanjing Normal University, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 11 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. -----	KIND ----	DATE -----	APPLICATION NO. -----	DATE -----
CN 1462758	A	20031224	CN 2003-131639	20030603
CN 1200023	C	20050504		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2003-131639 20030603

AB The preparing highly absorbent resin is prepared from, in wt%, sodium acrylate 50-95.5, polystyrene 2.5-47, dispersing agent 1.5-3, coupling agent 0.07-0.4, initiator 0.1-0.5, and crosslinking agent 0.05-0.6%. The initiator is (NH₄)₂S₂O₈-NaHSO₃ or H₂O₂-NaHSO₃. The dispersing agent is Span-60 or sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate. The coupling agent is azodiisobutyronitrile or polyethylene glycol-600. The crosslinking agent is epichlorohydrin/ethanol solution or glycerol. The highly absorbent resin is prepared in the following process: dissolving polystyrene foam in Et acetate-toluene-cyclohexane; mixing with Na acrylate aqueous solution and the other components at 30° under high speed shearing for 0.5 h; reacting at 70° for about 3 h under N₂ protection; curing at 120°.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:794528 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:57289
TITLE: Determination of terpene lactones in extract of Ginkgo biloba L. by TLC scanning
AUTHOR(S): Tang, Yuping; Lou, Fengchang; Zheng, Weiping
CORPORATE SOURCE: China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, 210008, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Yaowu Fenxi Zazhi (1998), 18(5), 305-307
CODEN: YFZADL; ISSN: 0254-1793
PUBLISHER: Yaowu Fenxi Zazhi Bianji Weiyuanhui
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB The content determination of ginkgolides A, B, C and bilobalide in extract of G. biloba L. leaves by a TLC scanning method was studied. A methanol solution of the ethanol extract of Ginkgo leaves was dispersed on a silica gel GF254-0.5% sodium CM-cellulose plate using acetoacetic acid-toluene-acetone as the dispersing agent to a

distance of 16 cm. The fluorescence was observed under 365 nm UV light. The method is simple, rapid, accurate, reproducible and of wide linear range.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:449298 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:93731
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:17507a,17510a
 TITLE: Manufacture of microcapsules of slaking materials for refractories
 INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Ryosuke; Uchida, Shigeki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shinagawa Refractories Co, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 08104572	A	19960423	JP 1994-261386	19940930
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-261386	19940930

AB Slaking materials (e.g., MgO, CaO) are coated with dispersions of refractory particles in nonaq. solvents to obtain microcapsules of the slaking materials for refractories. The refractory particles may be alumina, Cr oxides, TiO₂, ZrO₂, SiC, Si₃N₄, C, graphite, Fe oxides, AlN, BN, or spinel-group minerals (e.g., spinel, Mg chromite, hercynite, magnetite). The nonaq. solvents may be ethanol, methanol, n-hexane, xylene, Me Et ketone, or toluene. The manufacture may use dispersing agents (e.g., Na hexametaphosphate, Na pyrophosphate, Na metaphosphate, silicone oil-silane compds., sorbitan fatty esters, CM-cellulose Na salts, isobutene-maleic anhydride copolymer).

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:06:36 ON 23 MAR 2009)

FILE 'CAPLUS, CHEMINFORMRX' ENTERED AT 15:07:08 ON 23 MAR 2009

L1 0 S METAL? (2W) SODIUM (3W) DISPERSION (3W) AGENT
 L2 0 S DISPERSON (3W) AGENT
 L3 40493 S (DISPERSION OR DISPERSING) (3W) AGENT
 L4 1 S L3 (S) (METALLIC (3W) SODIUM)
 L5 2190 S L3 (S) SODIUM
 L6 81 S L5 AND (BUTANOL OR PROPANOL OR ETHANOL)
 L7 10 S L6 AND (TOLUENE OR (ETHYL (W) BENZENE))

=> s sodium (3w) metal (3w) dispersion

L8 21 SODIUM (3W) METAL (3W) DISPERSION

=> d l8 and toluene

'AND' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'CAPLUS'

'TOLUENE' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'CAPLUS'

The following are valid formats:

ABS ----- GI and AB

ALL ----- BIB, AB, IND, RE
 APPS ----- AI, PRAI
 BIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data and PI table (default)
 CAN ----- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers
 CBIB ----- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data
 CLASS ----- IPC, NCL, ECLA, FTERM
 DALL ----- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)
 DMAX ----- MAX, delimited for post-processing
 FAM ----- AN, PI and PRAI in table, plus Patent Family data
 FBIB ----- AN, BIB, plus Patent FAM
 IND ----- Indexing data
 IPC ----- International Patent Classifications
 MAX ----- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
 PATS ----- PI, SO
 SAM ----- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT
 SCAN ----- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;
 SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY,
 e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)
 STD ----- BIB, CLASS

 IABS ----- ABS, indented with text labels
 IALL ----- ALL, indented with text labels
 IBIB ----- BIB, indented with text labels
 IMAX ----- MAX, indented with text labels
 ISTD ----- STD, indented with text labels

 OBIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
 OIBIB ----- OBIB, indented with text labels

 SBIB ----- BIB, no citations
 SIBIB ----- IBIB, no citations

 HIT ----- Fields containing hit terms
 HITIND ----- IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT)
 containing hit terms
 HITRN ----- HIT RN and its text modification
 HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
 its structure diagram
 HITSEQ ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
 structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
 FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
 its structure diagram
 FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
 structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
 KWIC ----- Hit term plus 20 words on either side
 OCC ----- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

To display a particular field or fields, enter the display field codes. For a list of the display field codes, enter HELP DFIELDS at an arrow prompt (=>). Examples of formats include: TI; TI,AU; BIB,ST; TI,IND; TI,SO. You may specify the format fields in any order and the information will be displayed in the same order as the format specification.

All of the formats (except for SAM, SCAN, HIT, HITIND, HITRN, HITSTR, FHITSTR, HITSEQ, FHITSEQ, KWIC, and OCC) may be used with DISPLAY ACC to view a specified Accession Number.

ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):ibib

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:921453 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:327938
 TITLE: Metal nano-dispersion, and its preparation method
 INVENTOR(S): Liu, Jinping
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
CN 101015774	A	20070815	CN 2006-10130563	20061225
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2006-10130563	20061225

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:06:36 ON 23 MAR 2009)

FILE 'CAPLUS, CHEMINFORMRX' ENTERED AT 15:07:08 ON 23 MAR 2009

L1 0 S METAL? (2W) SODIUM (3W) DISPERSION (3W) AGENT
 L2 0 S DISPERSON (3W) AGENT
 L3 40493 S (DISPERSION OR DISPERSING) (3W) AGENT
 L4 1 S L3 (S) (METALLIC (3W) SODIUM)
 L5 2190 S L3 (S) SODIUM
 L6 81 S L5 AND (BUTANOL OR PROPANOL OR ETHANOL)
 L7 10 S L6 AND (TOLUENE OR (ETHYL (W) BENZENE))
 L8 21 S SODIUM (3W) METAL (3W) DISPERSION

=> d l8 1-2 ibib abs

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:921453 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:327938
 TITLE: Metal nano-dispersion, and its preparation method
 INVENTOR(S): Liu, Jinping
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
CN 101015774	A	20070815	CN 2006-10130563	20061225
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2006-10130563	20061225

AB The title metal nano-dispersion comprises (a) metal substance (mixture, compound or alloy of two or more of Cu, Au, Ag, etc.) with average particle size

of less than 100 nm 5-70 wt%; (b) N, O, S and/or B/functional group-containing substance or compound 0.01-55 wt%; (c) additive (stabilizer, catalyst, crosslinking agent, etc.) 0-30 wt%; and/or (d) solvent (water, alc., etc.) 0.01-20 times of total weight of the above three components or weight of one optional component. The title method comprises dissolving (b) into (d) to obtain solution M, and mixing and/or reacting (a) with the solution M, (c) and/or (d) to obtain metal nano-dispersion with high purity and solid content, uniformity and accuracy of chemical composition, and good conductivity, monodispersity and storage stability. The invention has simple preparation, high efficiency, low cost and wide application.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:872918 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:224455
 TITLE: Metal fine-particle dispersion and conductor utilizing metal fine-particle dispersion
 INVENTOR(S): Goto, Kimiya; Sotomura, Takuya; Mori, Norihisa
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bando Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2007200775	A	20070809	JP 2006-19543	20060127
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2006-19543	20060127

AB A stable metal fine-particle dispersion useful for a conductor comprises metal fine particles having an adsorbed carboxyl and/or hydroxyl dispersing agent in a dispersing medium having a dielec. constant ≥ 12.0 . Specifically, the metal fine particles may comprise Au, Ag, Cu, Pt, Pd, Rh, Ru, Ir, or Os.

=> s 18 and toluene
 L9 1 L8 AND TOLUENE

=> d 19 1 ibib abs

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:979707 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:346421
 TITLE: Metal particle dispersion liquid, method for manufacturing metal particle dispersion liquid, method for manufacturing conductive-film-forming substrate, electronic device and electronic apparatus
 INVENTOR(S): Furusawa, Masahiro; Shinagawa, Rumi; Fukui, Toshimi; Nakamoto, Junko; Obata, Kuninori
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Seiko Epson Corp., Japan
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 30pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20060210815	A1	20060921	US 2006-373909	20060314
JP 2006291347	A	20061026	JP 2005-352761	20051206
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2005-80734	A 20050318
			JP 2005-80735	A 20050318
			JP 2005-80736	A 20050318
			JP 2005-80737	A 20050318
			JP 2005-352761	A 20051206

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:346421

AB An advantage of the invention is to provide a metal particle dispersion liquid that is highly dispersed and stable in a dispersion medium and can lower a burning temperature to turn the dispersion liquid into a conductive film,

such as a wiring and conductive pattern, by using UV radiation together; also to provide a method for easily and surely manufacturing the metal particle dispersion liquid; a method for manufacturing an efficient and reliable conductive-film-forming substrate and devices. A metal particle dispersion liquid comprises: a compound including a S atom; metal particles whose diameter ranges from 1 to 100 nm and made of a material including a precious metal material; and a dispersion medium. The metal particles is covered by the compound

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:06:36 ON 23 MAR 2009)

FILE 'CAPLUS, CHEMINFORMRX' ENTERED AT 15:07:08 ON 23 MAR 2009

L1 0 S METAL? (2W) SODIUM (3W) DISPERSION (3W) AGENT
 L2 0 S DISPERSON (3W) AGENT
 L3 40493 S (DISPERSION OR DISPERSING) (3W) AGENT
 L4 1 S L3 (S) (METALLIC (3W) SODIUM)
 L5 2190 S L3 (S) SODIUM
 L6 81 S L5 AND (BUTANOL OR PROPANOL OR ETHANOL)
 L7 10 S L6 AND (TOLUENE OR (ETHYL (W) BENZENE))
 L8 21 S SODIUM (3W) METAL (3W) DISPERSION
 L9 1 S L8 AND TOLUENE

=> d 18 3-10 ibib abs

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:726452 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:90534

TITLE: Metal fine particle dispersions for immobilization of proteins

INVENTOR(S): Ishihara, Yoichi; Kumasawa, Mitsuaki; Hirai, Toshiharu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Catalysts and Chemicals Industries Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2007169209	A	20070705	JP 2005-368596	20051221
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2005-368596	20051221

AB Title dispersions, useful for biomarkers, immunochromatog., etc., contain metal fine particles, on which dibasic organic acids and/or tribasic organic acids are adsorbed as stabilizers with MMS/MM being 2-7 (MMS = mol of the stabilizers; MM = mol of the metals). Thus, bovine serum albumin was added to citric acid-adsorbed Au dispersion (MMS/MM = 5.9, prepared from aqueous 3-Na citrate and aqueous chloroauric acid) to show 74% immobilization, vs. 17%, when MMS/MM = 8.4 instead.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:505268 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:451861

TITLE: Metal particle dispersion, its manufacture, colored composition, photosensitive transfer material, substrate with light insulating image, color filter, and liquid crystal display

INVENTOR(S): Takada, Katsuyuki; Yoshimura, Kosaku

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 42pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2007112883	A	20070510	JP 2005-305024	20051019
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2005-305024	20051019

AB The dispersion contains (A) metal fine particles, (B) an alkali-soluble polymer bearing S and/or N atom, and (C) ≥ 1 organic acid. The dispersion is manufactured by adding the organic acid to the dispersion of A and

B. Colored composition containing the dispersion, photosensitive transfer material with a light insulating layer made of the dispersion are claimed. A substrate with light insulating image is formed by using the metal dispersion or the transfer material. Color filter and liquid crystal display formed by using the dispersion are also claimed. High d. metal dispersion shows good storage stability, and color filter with good surface smoothness is obtained.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:979707 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:346421

TITLE: Metal particle dispersion liquid, method for manufacturing metal particle dispersion liquid, method for manufacturing conductive-film-forming substrate, electronic device and electronic apparatus

INVENTOR(S): Furusawa, Masahiro; Shinagawa, Rumi; Fukui, Toshimi;

Nakamoto, Junko; Obata, Kuninori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Seiko Epson Corp., Japan

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 30pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: USXXCO
 LANGUAGE: Patent
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: English
 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20060210815	A1	20060921	US 2006-373909	20060314
JP 2006291347	A	20061026	JP 2005-352761	20051206
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2005-80734	A 20050318
			JP 2005-80735	A 20050318
			JP 2005-80736	A 20050318
			JP 2005-80737	A 20050318
			JP 2005-352761	A 20051206

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:346421

AB An advantage of the invention is to provide a metal particle dispersion liquid that is highly dispersed and stable in a dispersion medium and can lower a burning temperature to turn the dispersion liquid into a conductive film, such as a wiring and conductive pattern, by using UV radiation together; also to provide a method for easily and surely manufacturing the metal particle dispersion liquid; a method for manufacturing an efficient and reliable conductive-film-forming substrate and devices. A metal particle dispersion liquid comprises: a compound including a S atom; metal particles whose diameter ranges from 1 to 100 nm and made of a material including a precious metal material; and a dispersion medium. The metal particles is covered by the compound

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:811083 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:233686
 TITLE: Alkali metal dispersion for decomposition of halogen compounds
 INVENTOR(S): Kawai, Takao; Ogura, Masahiro; Ide, Noriaki; Ushikoshi, Kenji
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kobelco Eco-Solutions Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005220421	A	20050818	JP 2004-30757	20040206
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-30757	20040206
AB	An alkali metal dispersion in which alkali metal particles with a maximum particle size of 6 μm or less are dispersed in a dispersion medium. No less than 60% of all the alkali metal particles have a size of $\leq 4 \mu\text{m}$. The concentration of the alkali metal in the dispersion is 1-50 weight%. The dispersion medium is preferably an elec. insulating oil. The dispersion is used for reacting with halogen compds. that are difficult to decompose for the purpose of decomposing those compound, especially PCB and dioxins.			

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:697122 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:196830
 TITLE: Metal oxide dispersion for metal oxide electrode film
 in dye sensitized solar cell
 INVENTOR(S): Kayama, Susumu; Wakizaka, Yasuaki; Kondo, Kunio
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Showa Denko K. K., Japan
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 105 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005071704	A2	20050804	WO 2005-JP1180	20050121
WO 2005071704	A3	20060223		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, SM			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2005207253	A1	20050804	AU 2005-207253	20050121
AU 2005207253	B2	20081204		
JP 2005235757	A	20050902	JP 2005-14050	20050121
JP 2006179444	A	20060706	JP 2005-14370	20050121
EP 1709651	A2	20061011	EP 2005-704233	20050121
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS			
CN 1910713	A	20070207	CN 2005-80002821	20050121
KR 2006110352	A	20061024	KR 2006-713962	20060711
US 20090014062	A1	20090115	US 2006-586540	20060719
KR 2008048548	A	20080602	KR 2008-709496	20080421
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-14971	A 20040122
			JP 2004-14987	A 20040122
			US 2004-541503P	P 20040204
			US 2004-541504P	P 20040204
			JP 2004-342808	A 20041126
			WO 2005-JP1180	W 20050121
			KR 2006-713962	A3 20060711
AB	A metal oxide dispersion comprises metal oxide particles with a necking structure, and a solvent, wherein the liquid droplet contact angle of the metal oxide dispersion to an ITO film formed is from 0 to 60°. A metal oxide dispersion for the production of a dye-sensitized solar cell electrode, comprises metal oxide particle Group F having a necking structure formed by m connected particles, metal oxide particle Group G having only 0.2 m or less connected particles, and a solvent, and being formable into a film at 200° or less. A metal oxide electrode comprises an elec. conducting substrate having thereon a metal oxide layer comprising metal oxide particles bound by a binder, wherein the binder			

content is from 0.005 to 5 mass% based on the metal oxide film and the metal oxide layer has a pencil scratch strength of H or more according to JIS5600.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1035289 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:427470

TITLE: Apparatus for treatment of organic chlorine compounds in waste oils

INVENTOR(S): Orii, Akihito; Takahashi, Kazuo; Tanaka, Shinji; Mukaide, Masaaki; Honji, Akio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hitachi Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 2004337649	A	20041202	JP 2003-133863	20030513
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-133863	20030513

AB The apparatus comprises means for mixing organic Cl compds.-containing waste oils with

≥1 H-donor bodies and ≥1 solvents to give a mixed solution, means for dispersing metal Na grains into mineral oil under inert gas atmospheric, means for contacting the organic Cl compds. with metal Na grains

in a microreactor under ultrasonic wave irradiation to form NaCl. The microreactor has a 1st flow channel for introduction of metal Na dispersion, a 2nd flow channel for introduction of organic Cl compds. connected to the 1st flow channel, and a 3rd flow channel for discharging the reaction mixture during dechlorination.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:346884 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:61343

TITLE: Manipulation of Metal Dispersions Inside Glass by Adjusting Potential Distributions Using Ion-Conducting Microelectrodes

AUTHOR(S): Kamada, Kai; Yamashita, Shuichi; Matsumoto, Yasumichi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Engineering, Department of Applied Chemistry and Biochemistry, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto, 860-8555, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of the Electrochemical Society (2004), 151(5), J33-J37

CODEN: JESOAN; ISSN: 0013-4651

PUBLISHER: Electrochemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Electrochem. control of metal distributions inside glass, containing alkali ions as mobile species, was accomplished using two types of ion-conducting electrodes, a planar electrode and a microelectrode. The fundamental solid-state electrochem. cell consists of a [anode/M+ conductor

(M=Ag,Li,Na)/glass/Na-β''-Al₂O₃/cathode] sandwich system. In this cell, M+ was substituted for alkali ions in the glass under the effects of an elec. field. The contact areas of the anodic and/or cathodic surface of the glass directly affected the potential distribution inside the glass. As a result, various dopant distributions could be constructed near the glass surface. Furthermore, we have achieved the design and tailoring of three-dimensional metal distributions in the glass using a two-step doping technique. Specifically, the dopant dispersion included on the glass surface in advance could then be encapsulated within the glass by subsequent cation injection.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:610370 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:147616
 TITLE: Preparation of metal chalcogenide dispersions
 INVENTOR(S): Andriessen, Hieronymus
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agfa-Gevaert, Belg.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1231253	A1	20020814	EP 2001-10	20010207
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 20020144646	A1	20021010	US 2002-53104	20020124
US 6911081	B2	20050628		
JP 2002321915	A	20021108	JP 2002-28021	20020205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2001-10	A 20010207
			US 2001-271004P	P 20010223

AB A method of preparing a nanoparticle dispersion of an optionally doped metal chalcogenide (e.g., ZnS, ZnSe CdS, CdSe, doped ZnS, doped ZnSe, doped CdS and doped CdSe) is described entailing (a) performing a precipitation by mixing together appropriate aqueous solns. of metal cations, of chalcogenide anions, and optionally of a salt of the dopant resp., thus forming a predispersion, (b) performing a diafiltration and/or ultrafiltration washing step on the predispersion, characterized in that the step is performed in the presence of a compound capable of preventing agglomeration of the nanoparticles of the dispersion.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d 18 11-21 ibib abs

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:179364 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:251645
 TITLE: Development of technology for detoxification of PCB using metal sodium
 AUTHOR(S): Ariizumi, Akira

CORPORATE SOURCE: Nippon Soda Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Soda to Enso (2002), 53(1,2), 15-23
CODEN: STOEB8; ISSN: 0371-3768
PUBLISHER: Nippon Soda Kogyokai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review on detoxification of PCB using metal sodium (SD method) employing first dechlorination of PCB by using Na dispersion to give biphenyl sodium, and second Na removal by adding water. The process inhibits generation of hydroxybiphenyl byproducts which shows endocrine effects.

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:643328 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:246250
TITLE: Electron emission components and fabrication thereof
INVENTOR(S): Maruyama, Tomoko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000251631	A	20000914	JP 1999-49023	19990225
JP 3548454	B2	20040728		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-49023 19990225

AB The title components comprise a pair of electrodes in opposed position across a 1st clearance provided across a recess on a silica-coated glass substrate, a carbon films formed over the electrodes to give a narrower 2nd clearance provided over the 1st clearance, and divalent metal particles dispersed and buried near the substrate surface in the 2nd clearance. The dispersed and buried metal particles for prevention of Na ion conduction in the silica and glass substrate across the clearance are formed by doping or thermal diffusion in the substrate. The dispersed metal particles may be made from Cu, Pd, Sn, or Co ion. The use of the dispersed metal particles for blocking Na ion conduction gives the components increased and stable component current and emission current.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:498729 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:132298
TITLE: Manufacture of alkali metal ion batteries
INVENTOR(S): Shinoda, Naoki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hitachi Maxell, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11219724	A	19990810	JP 1998-33713	19980130

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-33713 19980130
AB The batteries using alkali metal ion intercalating cathodes and alkali metal ion intercalating anodes, containing Group III-Group IV oxides and/or alloys, are prepared by using a dispersion of the alkali metal in an organic solvent, containing a compound capable of solvating or complexing the alkali metal ion, to intercalate the ion in the electrode material.

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:71902 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:131595
TITLE: Polarizer and production method thereof
INVENTOR(S): Fukano, Toru; Shinya, Masato; Sato, Yasushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kyocera Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: U.S., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5864427	A	19990126	US 1996-652854	19960523
JP 09178939	A	19970711	JP 1995-339770	19951226
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-123937	A 19950523
			JP 1995-339770	A 19951226

AB Polarizers are described which comprise a transparent dielec. substrate on which a polarizing layer is formed which comprises a glass layer having an expansion coefficient substantially similar to that of the substrate in which anisotropic metal (e.g., Au, Cu, Fe, Ni, and Cr and their alloys) particulates are homogeneously dispersed. Production of the polarizers entails forming a thin film of a mixture of a dielec. and a metal on at least one main face of a transparent dielec. substrate, then heating the thin film to coagulate the metal in the thin film and form metal particulates, then drawing the substrate and the thin film on heating to stretch the metal particulates into spheroids. Alternately, the polarizers may be produced by a method which entails repeating the following steps A, B and C plural times in this order on at least one main face of a transparent dielec. substrate, then taking the following step D: (A) forming a metal thin film; (B) heating the metal thin film to change it into discontinuous insular metal particulates; (C) forming a dielec. thin film (e.g., by sputtering) over the metal particulates; and (D) drawing the dielec. substrate on heating to change the metal particulates into spheroids. Preferably, the dielec. of the polarizing layer is a borosilicate glass. Optical isolators employing the polarizers are also described.

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:117027 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:144750
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:28397a,28400a
TITLE: Dechlorination and decomposition of PCBs by the sodium dispersion process
AUTHOR(S): Ariizumi, Akira; Otsuka, Tetsuro; Kamiyama, Masashi; Hosomi, Masaaki

CORPORATE SOURCE: Nippon Soda Co., Ltd., Niigata, 949-23, Japan
SOURCE: Kankyo Kagaku (1997), 7(4), 793-799
CODEN: KKAGEY; ISSN: 0917-2408
PUBLISHER: Kankyo Kagaku Kenkyukai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB A Decalin solution containing 1000 ppm PCBs was treated by Na dispersion process at <100° and PCBs in the reaction solution were <20 ppb. The reaction solution contained biphenyl, phenylcyclohexadiene, and phenylcyclohexene. The dechlorination and decomposition were .apprx.100%.

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:307278 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:351953
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 124:65173a,65176a
TITLE: Heavy metal dispersion from industrial wastes in the Vale do Aco, Minas Gerais, Brazil
AUTHOR(S): Jordao, C. P.; Pereira, J. C.; Brune, W.; Pereira, J. L.; Braathen, P. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Quim., Univ. Fed. Vicoso, Vicoso, 36571-000, Brazil
SOURCE: Environmental Technology (1996), 17(5), 489-500
CODEN: ENVTEV; ISSN: 0959-3330
PUBLISHER: Selper
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The Vale do Aco (Steel Valley) represents one of Brazil's most outstanding smelting resources. The Vale do Aco lies located between two confluent rivers which jointly constitute, by their tributary streams, the water supply of its half a million inhabitants. The smelting of the ores may well be harmful to people in the way of slow but chronic poisoning. No reliable figures are available for iron nor for trace metal occurrences in water, neither for natural waters nor for water treated for potable purposes. Thus, with the purpose of establishing a preliminary report to trace out industrialization outcomes, samples of potable and river waters, soil, sediment, plant and fish were taken at nine sites up- and down-river with respect to the most important smelters. Samples gathered at the middle of the rainy and dry seasons were analyzed to detect metal dispersions. Samples from a fountainhead as well as from a dam were also investigated to obtain regional background values. The concentration of the metals Fe, Al, Mn, Cr, Cd, Pb, Cu, Zn, Co, Ni, Mg, Ca and Mo was measured in these samples by atomic absorption spectrophotometry, while Na and K were determined by flame photometry. High concns. of Fe, Al, Mn, and Zn were found in river waters, while potable water showed no substantial contamination. The sediments were contaminated with Cr, Cd and Mn. The heaviest contamination of sediments was generally observed in the dry season, probably as a consequence of the fact that smaller water vols. obviously tend to exhibit higher concns. of pollutants. Most of the metals found in the soil samples showed higher concentration in the rainy season than in the dry season. The Cd, Cr and Pb were found at higher levels in the analyzed plant than in those normally observed in vegetables. The Cr concentration is fish exceeded 50 times the Brazilian recommendation value for human intake.

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:604610 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:22562
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 123:4051a,4054a
TITLE: Lattice dynamics of alkali metals in a three-body interaction
AUTHOR(S): Coelho, A. A.; Shukla, M. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Fisica, UNICAMP, Campinas, 13081, Brazil
SOURCE: Acta Physica Polonica, A (1995), 87(3), 599-609
CODEN: ATPLB6; ISSN: 0587-4246
PUBLISHER: Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Physics
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The original model of S. K. Das, et al., (1977) is modified in extending the electron-ion interaction on three-body forces and including the crystal equilibrium condition to reduce one independent parameter. We studied the phonon dispersion relations along the three principal symmetry directions (i.e. $[\xi, 0, 0]$, $[\xi, \xi, 0]$, and $[\xi, \xi, \xi]$) and θ -T curves of alkali metals, Na, K, Rb, Cs, and Li. There is close agreement between the computed results and the exptl. observations.

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:268833 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:135002
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:25167a,25170a
TITLE: Metal soap dispersions for blowing aids for vinyl chloride resins
INVENTOR(S): Kato, Takayuki; Murase, Yasuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Kasei Vinyl, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 06277498	A	19941004	JP 1993-72052	19930330
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-72052	19930330

AB The title dispersions are prepared by dispersing metal soaps and nonionic surfactants with HLB value 10-14 in plasticizers. Plastisol compns. comprise the metal soap dispersions, paste-forming vinyl chloride resins, plasticizers for vinyl chloride resins, and chemical blowing agents. Thus, DOP, beef tallow fatty acidK salt, and polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether (average d.p. 10) were mixed at 85:10:5, heated at 70°, then dispersed to give a uniform semi-solid dispersion, which did not sep. or solidify after 1 mo. Then, 100 parts Vinika P 450 was mixed with 60 parts DOP and 2 parts the dispersion to give a plastisol showing particle size of the metal soaps 55 μm .

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:517410 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:117410
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 119:21127a,21130a
TITLE: An improved method for preparation of R_3SnLi (R = Me, n-Bu, Ph) reagents
AUTHOR(S): Yu, Zhengkun; Wang, Shihua
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dalian Inst. Chem. Phys., Acad. Sin., Dalian, 116023,

SOURCE: Peop. Rep. China
Huaxue Shiji (1993), 15(2), 108, 110
CODEN: HUSHDR; ISSN: 0258-3283

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 119:117410

AB R3SnLi (R = Me, Bn, Ph) reagents were conveniently prepared in high yields in THF by using lithium-sodium metal dispersion in place of lithium chips in reactions of R3SnCl with lithium.

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:36102 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:36102
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 106:6013a,6016a
TITLE: Heat storage materials
INVENTOR(S): Chalk, Christine D.; Hayman, Cecil
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): IC Gas International Ltd., UK
SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp. Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 623,294, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 4619778	A	19861028	US 1985-746020	19850619
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1984-623294	A1 19840622

AB A heat-storage composition with reduced thermal hysteresis consists of a hydrate (Na2SO4.10H2O) which undergoes reversible transformation to an anhydrous or less hydrated form and ≥ 1 fusion temperature-depressing salt dispersed and suspended in a water-swollen crosslinked synthetic polymer hydrogel, in which the total amount of salt is 50-75% of the eutectic amount. A mixture of an aqueous solution containing 18 g Na2SO4 and 20 g NaCl with 10 g polyacrylamide containing 5 cm3 formalin and a few crystals of borax (as a nucleating agent) had transformation temperature 20° in the cooling part of a thermal cycle test and transformation temperature .apprx.18.5° in the heating part of the cycle, compared with 10.6° and 19°, resp., for a composition containing 32 g NaCl. In a modification of the invention, a heat-storage composition containing water in excess of the amount needed for full hydration contains the fusion temperature-reducing salt in an amount which is 75-95% of the eutectic amount

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:177555 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:177555
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 100:26997a,27000a
TITLE: The Fischer-Tropsch reaction in chloroaluminate melts
AUTHOR(S): Mamantov, Gleb; Walters, Scott E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Tennessee, Knoxville, TN,
377996-1600, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings - Electrochemical Society (1984),

Serial No.: 10/565542_C

84-2(Molten Salts), 90-7
CODEN: PESODO; ISSN: 0161-6374

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Metallic dispersions in molten acidic $\text{AlCl}_3\text{-NaCl}$, prepared by an a.c. arc between wire electrodes, were examined as Fischer-Tropsch catalysts at low pressures of CO and H. Low-mol. weight alkanes (C1-C4) were produced with Co, Fe, Ni, Pt, Pd, and Rh dispersions. Addition of Al powder increased the conversion of CO and the production of CH_4 [74-82-8] in the mixts.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:06:36 ON 23 MAR 2009)

FILE 'CAPLUS, CHEMINFORMRX' ENTERED AT 15:07:08 ON 23 MAR 2009

L1 0 S METAL? (2W) SODIUM (3W) DISPERSION (3W) AGENT
L2 0 S DISPERSON (3W) AGENT
L3 40493 S (DISPERSION OR DISPERSING) (3W) AGENT
L4 1 S L3 (S) (METALLIC (3W) SODIUM)
L5 2190 S L3 (S) SODIUM
L6 81 S L5 AND (BUTANOL OR PROPANOL OR ETHANOL)
L7 10 S L6 AND (TOLUENE OR (ETHYL (W) BENZENE))
L8 21 S SODIUM (3W) METAL (3W) DISPERSION
L9 1 S L8 AND TOLUENE

=> s sodium (2w) dipersion# (5w) solvent

L10 0 SODIUM (2W) DIPERSION# (5W) SOLVENT

=> s sodium (3w) dispersion# (8w)

MISSING TERM AFTER SPERSION# (8W)

Operators must be followed by a search term, L-number, or query name.

=> s sodium (3w) dispersion# (8w) solvent

L11 13 SODIUM (3W) DISPERSION# (8W) SOLVENT

=> s l11 1-13 ibib abs

MISSING OPERATOR L11 1-13

The search profile that was entered contains terms or nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> d l11 1-13 ibib abs

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1410072 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:153163

TITLE: An efficient approach to derive hydroxyl groups on the surface of barium titanate nanoparticles to improve its chemical modification ability

AUTHOR(S): Chang, Shinn-Jen; Liao, Wei-Sheng; Ciou, Ci-Jin; Lee, Jyh-Tsung; Li, Chia-Chen

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Materials Science and Engineering, and Department of Materials and Mineral Resources Engineering, National Taipei University of Technology, Taipei, Taiwan

SOURCE: Journal of Colloid and Interface Science (2008), Volume Date 2009, 329(2), 300-305

CODEN: JCISA5; ISSN: 0021-9797
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Highly hydroxylated Ba titanate (BaTiO₃) nanoparticles were prepared via an easy and gentle approach which oxidizes BaTiO₃ nanoparticles using an aqueous solution of H₂O₂. The hydroxylated BaTiO₃ surface reacts with Na oleate (SOA) to form oleophilic layers that greatly enhance the dispersion of BaTiO₃ nanoparticles in organic solvents such as THF, toluene, and n-octane. The results of FTIR spectroscopy confirmed that the major functional groups on the surface of H₂O₂-treated BaTiO₃ nanoparticles are hydroxyl groups which are chemical active, favoring chemical bonding with SOA. The results of TEM of SOA-modified BaTiO₃ nanoparticles suggested that the oleate mols. were bonded to the surfaces of nanoparticles and formed a homogeneous layer having a thickness of .apprx.2 nm. Also, the improved dispersion capability of the modified BaTiO₃ nanoparticles in organic solvents was verified through analytic results of its settling and rheol. behaviors.

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1318605 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:56867
 TITLE: Effects of dispersion stabilizer and reaction solvent on forming monodisperse polystyrene microspheres by dispersion polymerization

AUTHOR(S): Nakashima, Takuro; Ono, Tsutomu
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Material and Energy Science, Graduate School of Environmental Science, Okayama University, Okayama, 700-8530, Japan

SOURCE: Colloid and Polymer Science (2008), 286(14-15), 1587-1592

CODEN: CPMSB6; ISSN: 0303-402X
 PUBLISHER: Springer
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB We used poly(aspartic acid) (PAsp) synthesized by ion exchange with sodium polyaspartate (PAspNa) as a dispersion stabilizer. PAsp improved the dispersion stability and the solubility in the medium for dispersion polymerization

The effects of the stabilizer hydrophobicity on particle formation, conversion, particle diameter, and its distribution of polystyrene microspheres were investigated by using both biodegradable polymers as a dispersion stabilizer. According to these results, we concluded that the polymerization rate of the styrene with PAsp was higher than that of styrene with

PAspNa. That is why, smaller and more monodisperse microspheres were prepared with PAsp, compared to those with PAspNa.

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1283674 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:47193
 TITLE: Dispersion of de-agglomerated barium sulfate in halogenated solvents, ethers, or esters

Serial No.: 10/565542_C

INVENTOR(S): Hardinghaus, Ferdinand; Koehler, Karl
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Solvay Infra Bad Hoenningen G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 13pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 102005029309	A1	20061207	DE 2005-102005029309	20050622
WO 2006131492	A1	20061214	WO 2006-EP62853	20060602
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
EP 1891165	A1	20080227	EP 2006-763474	20060602
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
JP 2009505808	T	20090212	JP 2008-514114	20060602
KR 2008018246	A	20080227	KR 2008-700172	20080103
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2005-102005025718IA 20050604				
DE 2005-102005029309A 20050622				
WO 2006-EP62853 W 20060602				
AB Barium sulfate (mean particle size <0.5 µm) coated with a dispersant is dispersed in a solvent such as dichloromethane. The dispersant has reactive groups which can react with the surface of the barium sulfate, especially those which convey a hydrophilic surface and those which allow coupling to polymers. The dispersion is easily miscible with polymers such as acrylates, methacrylates, or hydrophobic polymers such as polycarbonates or their precursors.				

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:558419 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:63029
TITLE: Improved chlorine-free process for preparation of organoalkoxysilanes by direct reaction of amorphous silicon with alcohols in gaseous phase
INVENTOR(S): Auner, Norbert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wacker-Chemie G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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 WO 2006061102 A1 20060615 WO 2005-EP12583 20051124
 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
 CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
 GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR,
 KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
 MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE,
 SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC,
 VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
 IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
 CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
 GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
 KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 DE 102004059380 A1 20060622 DE 2004-102004059380 20041209
 DE 102004059380 B4 20061228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2004-102004059380A 20041209

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 145:63029; MARPAT 145:63029

AB An improved process for one-step preparation of alkyl(alkoxy)silanes
 $R_nSi(OR)_4-n$ (R = C1-18 hydrocarbyl, optionally containing heteroatoms; R1 =
 C1-12 organyl; n = 1-3) comprises direct reaction of oxide-free amorphous
 silicon, prepared by reaction of silicon tetrachloride with purified
 sodium dispersion in an inert apolar solvent
 with alc. vapors in continuous or discontinuous mode at 100-600°,
 preferably at 150-350° and 1-10 atm of pressure in mol. Si:R1OH
 ratio of 1:1 to 1:10, preferably of 1:2 to 1:6 under optional presence of
 copper(I) or hydrogen fluoride-containing catalysts. In an example, reaction
 of a dispersion of 10 g of oxide-free Si-NaCl mixture containing amorphous
 silicon together with copper(I) chloride in 100 mL of paraffin oil with
 methanol vapor introduced at a rate of 16 mL h⁻¹ of MeOH in 10 L h⁻¹ of
 argon carrier gas at 300° at normal pressure gave 27.0% or
 Me₂Si(OMe)₂, 54.0% of MeSi(OMe)₃ and 19.0% of Si(OMe)₄.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:258654 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:323561

TITLE: Dispersion of carbon nanotubes in organic solvents
 using surfactant- polymer stabilizer

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nanoledge, Fr.

SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 24 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2859988	A1	20050325	FR 2003-10979	20030918
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2003-10979	20030918

AB Dispersion of carbon nanotubes in an organic solvent or a mixture of organic
 solvents is improved by the addition of a stabilizing agent comprising
 ≥ 1 surface-active agent, capable of being adsorbed on the surface
 of the nanotubes, and ≥ 1 polymer with an affinity for both the
 solvent and the aforementioned agent. The surfactant is preferably a

steroid such as cholesterol or derivative Aggregation of the nanotubes is prevented. The dispersions are useful in fabrication of polymer/nanotube composites with good elec. conductivity, mech. resistance, mech. strength, storage stability, electrochem. or electromech. energy conversion capacity and/or catalytic activity.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:475132 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:36260

TITLE: Manufacture of fine alkaline metal dispersion in inactive solvent

INVENTOR(S): Kanbayashiyama, Hirofumi; Ogino, Tadayoshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tosoh Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002177763	A	20020625	JP 2000-384908	20001214

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-384908 20001214

AB The process comprises charging the alkaline metal and inactive solvent into a container, heating, and dispersing by rotor rotation shearing. Preferably, the inactive solvent is toluene, xylene, kerosene, and/or mineral oil with kinematic viscosity of 2-15 mm²/s at room temperature and d. of 0.8-0.95 kg/L; the alkaline metal is Na; and the dispersion has a average particle size of 1-10 μm; the heating is carried out at 100-200°. The obtained dispersion is suitable for organic reactions.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:116156 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:134617

TITLE: Synthesis of amorphous cefuroxime 1-acetoxyethyl ester

INVENTOR(S): Kim, Wan Ju; Lee, Kwan Sun; Ryu, Oui Sang; Kim, Hong Seon

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Han Mi Pharm. Ind. Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given

CODEN: KRXXA7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Korean

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2000013423	A	20000306	KR 1998-32277	19980808

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: KR 1998-32277 19980808

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 136:134617

AB A synthetic method for the title compound (antibacterial agent), namely 1-acetoxyethyl (6R,7R)-3-carbamoyloxymethyl-7-[(Z)-2-(fur-2-yl)-2-

(methoxyimino)acetamido]ceph-3-em-4-carboxylate (I), is provided which omits a crystallization stage by adding inhibitors of side reaction.

Cefuroxime

sodium is esterified using the side reaction inhibitors such as transition metal, alkali metal halide, zinc chloride, zinc bromide, zinc iodide, sodium iodide, followed by dispersion in a

solvent such as water, hexane, cyclohexane or iso-Pr ether to give

I. For example, 40 mL of N,N-dimethylacetamide, 10 g of cefuroxime sodium and 5 g zinc chloride were stirred at 10° for 30 min, followed by addition of 3.6 mL of Et bromoacetate at 10° for 2 h. A separated organic fraction was dispersed in 900 mL of iso-Pr ether to give I.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:479539 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:95607

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:19723a,19726a

TITLE: Process for the preparation of
1-alkoxy-1-trimethylsilyloxycyclopropanes

INVENTOR(S): Yoshida, Yasuo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ihara Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

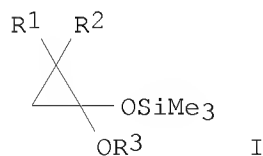
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9828309	A1	19980702	WO 1997-JP4705	19971219
W: US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 10182665	A	19980707	JP 1996-354851	19961220
JP 3760254	B2	20060329		
EP 900803	A1	19990310	EP 1997-949164	19971219
EP 900803	B1	20030326		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, IE				
US 5994572	A	19991130	US 1998-117390	19980729
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-354851	A 19961220
			WO 1997-JP4705	W 19971219
OTHER SOURCE(S):		CASREACT 129:95607; MARPAT 129:95607		
GI				



AB A process for the preparation of 1-alkoxy-1-trimethylsilyloxycyclopropanes of general formula (I; wherein R¹ and R² are each independently hydrogen or lower alkyl; and R³ is lower alkyl), by reacting finely divided metallic sodium dispersed in a hydrocarbon with a β-halogeno carboxylic ester of general formula XCH₂CR¹R²CO₂R³ (wherein R¹, R² and R³ are each as

defined above; and X is halogen) and chlorotrimethylsilane. According to this process, 1-alkoxy-1-trimethylsilyloxypropanes can be industrially prepared, easily, simply and economically advantageously without any special equipment by using not an ethereal solvent problematic in safety but finely divided metallic sodium dispersed in a hydrocarbon in a yield equivalent to or higher than that attained by using an ethereal solvent. Thus, a mixture of 9.69 g Na metal, 4.9 mg aluminum stearate, and 290 g toluene was heated to 100-105° and stirred at 7,500-80,000 rpm for 10 min to give a suspension of Na (average grain diameter 40 µm) in toluene. The Na suspension was transferred to a reaction flask (500 mL) through a Teflon tube and allowed to settle down to precipitate Na. The supernatant toluene (170 mL) was removed and the reaction flask was cooled in water followed by adding dropwise 21.7 g trimethylchlorosilane at 15-17° with stirring under stream of N. The reaction mixture was warmed to 30° and a solution of 27.3 g Et 3-chloropropionate in 30 mL toluene was added dropwise at 30° over 2 h. The resulting mixture was stirred at 30° for 2 h to give 55.7%

1-ethoxy-1-(trimethylsilyloxy)propane according to GC anal.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:758660 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:146431
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 123:26069a,26072a
TITLE: Solvent-free, water-based rubber adhesive
INVENTOR(S): Murray, Robert J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akron Paint and Varnish, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5395879	A	19950307	US 1994-180679	19940113
CA 2175604	A1	19950720	CA 1994-2175604	19941026
WO 9519385	A1	19950720	WO 1994-US12261	19941026
W: AU, BR, CA, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SK, UA				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9480913	A	19950801	AU 1994-80913	19941026
EP 719297	A1	19960703	EP 1994-932044	19941026
R: DE, FR, GB				
US 5652298	A	19970729	US 1996-685767	19960724
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-180679	A 19940113
			US 1994-305067	A 19940913
			WO 1994-US12261	W 19941026
			US 1995-470915	B1 19950606

AB An adhesive composition useful for bonding natural or synthetic rubber compds. or their combination, especially during the formation of a tire (no application data), comprises a natural and/or synthetic elastomer 35.0-50.0, H2O 40.0-60.0, pH adjusters (KOH, NH4OH) 0.02-0.60, surfactant/stabilizer (Na lignosulfate, ethoxylated octylphenol, ethoxylated sorbitol fatty acid ester, sulfated fatty acid) 0.10-1.8, carbon black 0.5-5.0, ZnO 0.02-0.75, S 0.01-0.40, and accelerator (dibenzothiazyl disulfide, tetramethyl- or

tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tetramethylthiuram mono- or disulfide, n-tert-butyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide, di-Ph guanidine) 0.005-0.20%, and also viscosity adjusters (hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose) and alkylphenol novolac and/or hydrogenated rosin emulsion.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:497778 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:97778
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:17908e-f
TITLE: Reactive dispersions of alkali metal acetylides
INVENTOR(S): Kurtz, Abraham N.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Union Carbide Corp.
SOURCE: 3 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3211662		19651012	US 1963-257114	19630208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US	19630208

AB C2H2 was bubbled at 1 mole/hr. for 2 hrs. through a solution of 23 g. Na in 500 ml. NH3 at -40°, the mixture warmed to 25°, pressurized with N to 500 psig., injected with agitation into 800 ml. PhMe (isolated from the amount) at 25° during 30 sec., and agitated at 25° for 15 min. to give a two-phase mixture of HC.tplbond.CNa (I) dispersed in the PhMe solution of NH3. N was then bubbled through the mixture (2 hrs.) until no NH3 odor could be detected in the effluent gas. The reactivity of this dispersion was tested by treating I with CO2 at 250-700 psig. at 25-30° 2.5 hrs. to give 59.3% HC.tplbond.CCO2Na (II). Substituting diethyl ether of diethylene glycol for PhMe used above gave 62.8% II.

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:117259 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:117259
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:21986i
TITLE: Sodium dispersions in elementary analysis
AUTHOR(S): Patrick, John; Schneider, Frank
CORPORATE SOURCE: C. W. Post Coll., Brookville, NY
SOURCE: Microchimica Acta (1960) 970-2
CODEN: MIACAQ; ISSN: 0026-3672
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Gently warming organic compds. with dispersions of Na in suitable organic solvents reduces N to NH3 and S to sulfides. NH3 is detected with litmus, and S-- by destroying excess Na with EtOH, acidifying with dilute HNO3, and detecting with Pb(OAc)2 paper.

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:74263 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:74263
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:13455g-i
TITLE: Alkali metal catalytic dispersions in polybutadiene

and solvent
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Phillips Petroleum Co.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 804740		19581119	GB 1956-19871	19560627
DE 1083266			DE	
US 3097247		19630709	US 1955-520101	19550705

AB Alkali metal dispersions in polybutadiene and solvent are prepared by circulating molten alkali metal and dispersing medium against a target plate in a heated dispenser. One Na dispersion was prepared with Na 25, liquid polybutadiene 45, and xylene 30 weight %. The temperature of the oil bath surrounding the disperser was 110° while the residence time in the disperser was 1 hr. Other dispersions were prepared with Na 25, liquid polybutadiene 67.5, and heptane 7.5 weight %. The dispersion poured easily at room temperature and could be placed in H2O without igniting, and the particle size of the dispersion was 5 μ or less. Other dispersion were made with polybutadiene ranging from 11.2 to 63.5% and heptane from 11.2 to 63.5%. Another dispersion was prepared by using 63.5% of an isoparaffinic hydrocarbon. Alkali metal dispersions are used as catalyst for many organic reactions.

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1953:60044 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 47:60044
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:10186i,10187a-b
 TITLE: Sodium dispersions of improved stability
 INVENTOR(S): Livingston, H. K.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2642344		19530616	US 1950-173985	19500715

AB The redispersibility of Na dispersions is improved if they are emulsified above their m.ps. in oils or other high-boiling inert solvents containing approx. 1 part of an alc. (containing 4 or more C atoms) per 100 parts Na, and then cooled. In general, particle size decreased and redispersibility increased with chain length when 1-alkanols with 1-22 C atoms were compared. PhOH, 2-naphthol, HOCH2CH2OH and its monoethers, and HOCH2CH2CH2CH2OH were also effective in stabilizing Na dispersions. The resulting dispersions were useful in carrying out chemical reactions requiring high surface areas of Na and as cetane number improvers for Diesel fuel.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:06:36 ON 23 MAR 2009)

Serial No.: 10/565542_C

FILE 'CAPLUS, CHEMINFORMRX' ENTERED AT 15:07:08 ON 23 MAR 2009

L1 0 S METAL? (2W) SODIUM (3W) DISPERSION (3W) AGENT
L2 0 S DISPERSON (3W) AGENT
L3 40493 S (DISPERSION OR DISPERSING) (3W) AGENT
L4 1 S L3 (S) (METALLIC (3W) SODIUM)
L5 2190 S L3 (S) SODIUM
L6 81 S L5 AND (BUTANOL OR PROPANOL OR ETHANOL)
L7 10 S L6 AND (TOLUENE OR (ETHYL (W) BENZENE))
L8 21 S SODIUM (3W) METAL (3W) DISPERSION
L9 1 S L8 AND TOLUENE
L10 0 S SODIUM (2W) DIPERSION# (5W) SOLVENT
L11 13 S SODIUM (3W) DISPERSION# (8W) SOLVENT

=> log off

ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF

LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 15:26:20 ON 23 MAR 2009